

THE FARMER'S CONVENTION

A THREE DAYS' SESSION OPENED IN WARNER HALL YESTERDAY.

Addressed by Governor Coffin and Mayor Hendrick-Lectures by James Draker of the Worcester Park Commission and Dr. Sturgis of this City—Large Exhibit of Fruits and Other Farm Products—Today's Program.

The annual meeting of the state board of agriculture and farmers' convention opened yesterday morning in Warner hall with about 250 persons, mostly farmers and farmers' wives present. Vice President of the State Board of Agriculture L. J. Wells of South Woodstock called the meeting to order at 10 o'clock and Rev. Dr. W. L. Phillips of the Church of the Redeemer offered prayer. A quartet led by J. P. Cornish of Norwalk sang a couple of selections, after which Mayor Hendrick delivered an address of welcome. Secretary Gold of the state board spoke briefly, paying a compliment to New Haven's hospitality and introduced Governor Coffin, who was greeted with applause. The governor spoke of the time when he was a farmer's boy, saying that he was proud of it.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornish sang a duet from "The Haymakers," and Chairman Wells announced that Governor Coffin had consented to preside during the remainder of the morning session.

The first paper of the day was that of Professor W. H. Brewer of Yale on the subject: "The Effect of Well-kept Grass Land, Long Established, in Giving Stability to Business."

After Professor Brewer's paper an adjournment was taken until 2 p. m. At the beginning of the afternoon session Secretary Gold took charge of the question box and as he read each question it was discussed thoroughly. One of the questions was: "How Far North of 41 Degrees North Latitude Can Pomelo-grapes Be Grown?" and the answer granted he was asked by the questioner to show that cultivation of the fruit north of that latitude was not only impracticable but impossible.

On the stage were seated Vice President Wells, Secretary Gold, Charles Lee, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Cornish and James Draper, a member of the Worcester, Mass., park commission. After the questions had been disposed of Mr. Draper lectured in a most interesting manner on "Our Home Grounds and Our Roadside Trees." His influence on our own lives and the lives of others. The lecture will be found below. Mr. and Mrs. Cornish sang another selection at the close of the lecture. The lecture was then discussed, the discussion being taken by Messrs. N. S. Platt, Poole, Lee, Bowen, Strong and Averill. At the close of the discussion Secretary Gold announced that he had ready to send out, as called for, the spikes to mark trees according to the act passed by the legislature of 1893, providing that certain trees along the roadside may be marked by these spikes and cannot then be cut down except by permission of town authorities. Mr. Sessions, secretary of the Massachusetts board of agriculture, spoke on the operation of a similar law in effect in his state and said wherever a town had availed itself of the provisions of the law the results were pleasing. The session then adjourned.

At 7:30 o'clock it was again called to order and after singing by Mr. and Mrs. Cornish Dr. W. C. Sturgis of this city spoke on "Edible and Poisonous Fungi." His lecture was finely illustrated by stereoscopic views. Dr. Sturgis described the various sorts of fungi, both those growing out of trees trunks and those growing from the earth, and told of the kinds which are edible. He said that it is always a good rule to follow to avoid using for edible purposes all fungi having white gills or white spores. No definite rule can be laid down, as sometimes thought, in regard to the stalk or ring on the stalk. Those fungi which exude a juice when broken are rarely edible and the same is true of those of vilva, where they leave the ground are poisonous and there is no antidote known for their poison. They usually grow near pine woods and are not poisonous to the touch. Among the varieties of edible fungi is the parasol mushroom, which has a long, slender and hollow stem and a top like a parasol, bilged outward. It grows in the autumn in pastures. The secret of cooking fungi is to let them cook slowly in a covered dish.

There is one exception to the rule that fungi which exude juice are poisonous, and that is a sort found in evergreen woods. Its stem is of a reddish color and when broken it exudes an orange-colored juice. It is only found in Connecticut in the Berkshire Hills. It is, however, usually well to avoid all bright colored fungi. Among rose and salmon colored there are a few edible sorts. There are some edible species which grow on trees, among them the beefsteak fungus, which is red, looks like beefsteak and tastes like meat. Puffballs are edible before they become brown inside, that is, before the spores become dry and brown. Any puffball, white inside, while young, is edible.

The lecture was illustrated by fine lantern slides, and was most interesting. Among those present during the day were: W. R. Sessions of Boston, secretary of the Massachusetts board of agriculture, and wife; Mr. Appleton of Boston, president of the Massachusetts Horticultural society; Dr. G. A. Bowen and wife of Woodstock; J. H. Hale of Glastonbury, master of the state grange, and wife; J. P. Brown of Stonington, ex-Lieutenant Governor E. H. Hyde of Stafford; George S. Fickett of the state cattle commission, and wife; E. S. Hyde of Poughkeepsie, also of the same commission, and wife; N. S. Platt of Cheshire, state pomologist, and wife; George T. Sager and wife of Naugatuck; Miss Elizabeth Sedgwick Wall of Danvers, N. J., who reads a paper to-day; Senator Averill of New Preston; William R. Bush of Cornwall, Nellie Bush of Southport, newly appointed member of the state board of agriculture from Fairfield county; James Hoyt of Hoyt Brothers' nursery, New Canaan; F. M. Bartholomew of East Wallingford; W. J. Bartholomew of Putnam; E. F. Minor, secretary of the Connecticut Dairyman's association of Farmington; S. J. Adams of Housatonic farm, West Cornwall; J. P. Cornish and

wife of Norwalk; Charles Lee of Coventry; J. C. Eddy of Simsbury; George Woodruff and son of Orange; Mr. Mitchell of Bridgeport, and J. P. Chamblin, professor of agriculture in Storrs college.

In the rear of the hall on long tables is arranged a fine exhibit of fruits and farm products. Among the exhibitors are: T. S. Gold of Cream Hill, West Cornwall, a large assortment of fine apples; Epton Brook, West Springfield, Mass., Congress apple and scions; N. S. Platt and John Dimon, horse books; E. C. Warner of Fair Haven, lot of fine apples of different varieties, and pears; W. H. Lee of Guilford, splendid Spitzenberg, green and Baldwin apples, besides other varieties; S. J. Adams, Honey Bee farm, West Cornwall, hickory nuts; P. S. Mansfield, North Haven, golden queen popcorn, both corn in ear and same popped, the variety being an especially fine one with large kernels and pops out in large flaky balls; Dr. N. Poole, Colchester, several varieties of apples; N. S. Platt, Cheshire, fine lot of choice apples and quinces; Mrs. N. C. Harding, Colchester, black walnuts from a tree over 200 years old; E. Manchester & Son, Prospect Hill farm, West Windsor, large assortment of varieties of potatoes; Dr. N. Poole, corn ensilage; Simon Hunt, Columbia, large pumpkin, weighing thirty-two pounds, vinegar sample and fine lot of large onions; Clifford Peck, Lebanon, several varieties of field corn; S. A. Chalkley, Saybrook, field corn; D. N. Clark, Westville, large assortment of field corn; also field corn from A. E. Plant, Branford, and George F. Platt & Co., Milford; mushrooms, photographs of buildings, and several small alligators labelled "Florida farmers looking for abundant farms in Connecticut," from the state experiment station; T. S. Gold, sweet corn. The exhibit is in charge of N. S. Platt, assisted by F. L. Mansfield of North Haven.

DEVELOPMENT OF INVENTION.

The illustrations which are to be used by ex-United States Patent Commissioner William E. Simonds in his lecture on "Man the Creator, or the Development of Invention," to be delivered this evening, have cost years of work in their production. The lecture was planned three or four years ago and Mr. Simonds has been collecting material for it ever since. In preparing the illustrations the best talent in New York has been employed. The skill that was required in producing the view of an incandescent light, while burning, so as to give it actually on the canvas as it appears to the eye, was very great. Several designers took hold of the project, but gave it up as impracticable. It was finally accomplished, however, and the design will be used by Mr. Simonds for the first time this evening. There will be more than sixty of these unique views, showing the progress of invention during the past century or so.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAM.

The program for to-day's session is as follows:

6:30 a. m.—Present condition and prospects of sheep husbandry.—R. S. Hinman, president Connecticut Sheep Breeders' association.

10 a. m.—Lecture, "How shall we stable and care for the cows?"—John Gould of Aurora Station, O.

2 p. m.—Lecture, "What the public has a right to demand of the milk producer"—Dr. H. W. Conn of Middletown.

7:30 p. m.—Lecture, "Man the creator—the development of inventions," illustrated by stereopticon—Hon. William E. Simonds, Hartford.

MR. DRAPER'S PAPER—HOME GROUNDS AND ROADSIDES.

"In presenting some thoughts upon our home grounds and our roadsides, their influence on our own lives and the lives of others, I am well aware that I am not entering any new field, but simply offer some suggestions as they occur to me, growing out of my own experience and observation, that may possibly prove helpful to others."

My object is to touch upon rural or suburban homes, rather than those within city limitations, where the landscape architect has perfected his work in the home's surroundings, and where the municipal authorities have full domain over the streets or roadsides.

After speaking of various disfigurements often found about farms and grounds, Mr. Draper said:

"While the location of the buildings and their distance from the highway will, to a certain extent, govern the character of the approaches thereto, a few general suggestions may not be out of place here."

While we are well aware that a straight line gives the shortest distance between two points, we should not recommend following that rule in laying out our drive ways and foot walks.

If the buildings are on quite an elevation above the road level, the location of the driveway should be governed by the grade to be overcome, even if a much greater distance has to be covered between the two points. This brings into use a gracefully curved approach, which, as part of the plan of landscape architecture, is quite an important feature. The footpaths, where constructed, will be governed largely by the same rule. The method of road building to be adopted will be governed by conditions that will vary in different localities and on different soils. In our loamy and clayey soils, we have found it possible to obtain very satisfactory drives and walks by removing the soil to a depth of twelve or fifteen inches, taking pains to leave the roadbed higher in the center, so as to afford good drainage. We then commence filling with coarse sand at the bottom, then a layer of smaller ones, topping off with coarse gravel, with a light dressing of clay over this, to aid in securing a compact surface when completed. There is something gained in this road building, beside the securing of a permanent driveway, that will be free from mud at all seasons. The loam removed, if not wanted on the lawn, can be piled in some convenient place until wanted for various uses, and the excavation of the roadbed furnishes a convenient receptacle for stones, which on many a farm, is a continual object of removal from field or garden.

The question of where and what to plant next presents itself. The home that we are considering as susceptible to improvement may be partially or abundantly supplied with shade or ornamental trees of many years' growth. In this case the trees of smaller size at maturity, or some of the hardy flowering shrubs, may be brought into requisition in improving the grounds. If the trees already growing are confined to a few native species like the oaks, elms or maples, the variety can be increased by adding a purple-leaved beech, cut-leaved beech or our own native white beech. The cut-leaved weeping birch in many localities proves a most valuable acquisition, while the maple family has many choice varieties to select from. The Norway and Sycamore have a sturdy and shapely form of growth, while the scarlet and silver varieties have a habit of very rapid development. The Weir's Cut Leaf is a very rapid growing tree, and on this account may be found of service in some portion of our decorative work. The three last named, making such a rapid growth annually, must be severely headed back for many years, so as to insure a strong and stocky growth that will prevent injury by the heavy winds or ice storms so common to our New England climate.

The Schwedler Maple, which presents a bright red leaf in the spring time, and the Reichenbach, with its dark purple leaves in autumn, are very showy and interesting trees. Among the oaks, the Pyramidical Oak makes an upright stately growth, in some respects like a Lombardy Poplar, and can be used where room will not admit of the wider branching varieties. The Golden Leaved Oak is an innovation that makes a most striking effect in contrast with the other tree. The Poplar family have their merits where an immediate effect is desired and the several varieties, Lombardy, Carolina, Black Italian, Silver-leaved and Golden-leaved, form a very interesting group for use in certain places, where a rapid growing tree seems to be demanded. In this same direction the European Larch will give quick results, and its light green foliage in the spring season is unsurpassed for beauty and effectiveness.

The Evergreen family are sometimes found desirable for screens or as a protection from severe winter winds. They want to be judiciously planted and usually in masses for this purpose. For the hiding of any unsightly objects, especially visible in the winter season, there seems to be nothing else so well suited to the purpose.

There are some of the species of small, or habit of growth that may be used on a limited scale in connection with the planting of our home grounds. The Dwarf Arborvitae, in variety as well as the Retinopora, are especially desirable to the trees of larger growth, such as the Spruce, Hemlock, Arborvitae and Pines so long in general use, the Colorado Blue Spruce and Nordmans Silver Fir are very great acquisitions to our list of Evergreen trees.

In deciding upon the proper location for ornamental trees a few general rules may be laid down. First, study the surrounding country carefully, and decide what outlook from windows or piazzas must be left unobstructed, leave open vistas where the views will afford pleasure; and, if in any direction there are little if any attractions for the eye, locate your trees there, either singly or in groups, as space will admit. It is often desirable to plant thickly, with a view of thinning out a part of them when they become overcrowded. But in my years of life among the trees and association with those who have a fondness for tree life and development, I find that it takes more real courage to order removed from the lawn a tree that has been planted with one's own hand, and carefully tended for a score or more of years, than it does to attack one's dwelling or stable, or so rearrange and reconstruct them, that there is hardly a vestige left of the original building to mark its identity in a neighborhood. Again, having decided upon what feature in the landscape we wish to preserve unbroken, let us turn our attention nearest home to some existing conditions that require the planting of trees to shield them from our gaze. There may be some of the numerous outbuildings on our grounds, or perhaps on an adjoining estate, that are not particularly pleasing in their effect upon the landscape. Here a group of the smaller growth of trees or flowering shrubs, and possibly the evergreen species, will be brought into requisition, the taller trees in the background and the flowering shrubs in the front of the scene.

A few groups of shrubs on the borders of the lawn, at the angles, and perhaps on the curves, or a few placed in suitable positions along the drives, with an occasional clump of the smaller growing varieties near the dwelling will be all that is needed. The great tendency is for overcrowding rather than the reverse, where there is so large a variety of beautiful shrubs and plants that can be utilized in this decorative work. Some of the like the lilac, syringa, spirea, weigela, Douglia, forsythia, althea, snow balls and the like, in their great variety, although in common use for many years, still remain in favor for grouping or single planting. The Japan snow balls, hydrangeas, variegated leaved cornus, golden leaved olive, golden leaved syringa and spirea, purple leaved hazel, purple leaved berberry, purple leaved plum, the Japan rose rugosa with its glossy leaves and showy buds, and an abundant variety from which to make our selections.

There are many trees of medium sized growth at maturity that are possessed with peculiarly striking foliage, either in the color of their leaves or the wide range in their form and size. Our largest leaved tree is the catalpa species, often producing a leaf a foot or more in diameter. This tree is a very rapid grower and produces a very showy, large sized white flower. The male and female trees have the longest leaf, sometimes reaching from twenty to twenty-four inches in length and from eight to ten inches in width. The oak-leaved mountain ash has a very clean and symmetrical form of growth and the flowers and berries that follow make it an attractive tree. This tree and the Linden family seem to be disturbed by the action of borers more than any other ornamental tree that I am acquainted with, but notwithstanding this, they are worthy of giving a little attention by eradication this pest as it may appear. The laurel-leaved willow has a very showy, glossy leaf peculiar to itself, while the golden bark willow produces a very showy effect in the winter season, when the leaves have left the branches. The maiden's hair tree or salisburia, possesses strikingly unique fan-shaped leaves and has a good habit of growth. The sweet gum or liquid amber, found so

abundantly in the southern states, bears transplanting to our northern climate well and has an attractive form of leaf, which becomes very highly colored in the autumn season. The tulip tree of a white wood of the west is worthy of a place in our collection both on account of its peculiar shaped leaf and its tulip shaped flowers. Experience with this tree proves that to transplant it safely we must take trees of small size in every instance.

These are but a few of the desirable trees for ornamentation of our home grounds. This list could be extended almost without limit would time and space allow. The same care and costly work in variety, so attractive in flower. In the case of the newly introduced sorts, many possess foliage of varied colors, thus giving us an abundance to select from in the adornment of our grounds.

As we progress year by year in this work of improvement, and become familiar with the more common varieties of flowering shrubs, we may desire to make some changes, or add to our collection some of the more rare and costly varieties, or the newer acquisitions continually being brought into the market.

The Japan maples with their delicately cut foliage of various shades and color are decidedly fascinating. The Rhododendrons and Azalea are costly at the outset, and require the best of care to succeed, but few, if any, plants equal the gorgeous beauty of their flowers. The magnolia family are almost as showy in flower as those just named, but must have special care in planting and after culture till they become firmly established. While the rose is found growing in abundance in many places, still the large flowering sorts of recent introduction require a constant care and treatment that many are unable to give, in order to produce the large, showy blooms, of all shades and colors, that have been so great an attraction of late years.

Before leaving the question of what to plant, I would not omit alluding to some of our native plants that possess considerable merit in this direction. Our native mountain laurel or Kalmia latifolia can be utilized, and it is difficult to name a more beautiful shrub when in flower. Its bright glossy foliage, through the entire year, produces a most pleasing effect. Our native swamp pink, Azalia nudiflora, white and pink, are also worthy of utilization in our work. These with the Kalmias must be removed with the earth retained about their roots to succeed well.

The Clethra alnifolia gives a fragrant white flowering shrub, and a small clump in some suitable location would be generally appreciated. For a background against some fence or building, a group of wild Sumach will give a fine effect in the flower, and leaf in the autumn season, and for climbing vines to cover ledges, boulders, or walls the Blister Sweet, Woodbine and Clematis possess a degree of merit that entitles them to our endorsement for these purposes.

Three distinct features enter into the improvement of our roadsides. First, a clean carpet of grass, from the "travel" ed roadway to the boundary line, excepting so much as is needed for a good footpath, which is the second feature, while the planting of trees for shade and shelter is the remaining attribute.



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Both useful and ornamental, suitable for

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All of which are offered at attractive prices.

An inspection is invited.

tion. Here is a good opportunity for co-operative effort. In many places our village improvement associations are doing a noble work, and what they have accomplished in late years, within and near the villages, is having a very stimulating effect upon those living more remote from the village proper. This spirit of co-operation should exist between the property owners on one hand and the authorities, to whose care the maintenance of good roads is entrusted, on the other.

I have not touched upon the orchard and fruit garden, and the part they contribute to the household economy. Other writers and speakers have been over that ground lines without number, and not only made famous this classic city, it must be admitted without appearing to be discourteous, that in arranging subjects for consideration at our state board meetings, institutions and grange meetings, the tendency has been almost wholly in the direction of treating upon those questions that have to do with our material prosperity while the home and its comforts within, and attractions and external surroundings, are rarely brought forward with that prominence that their importance would seem to demand.

While I have felt many misgivings since I have accepted the invitation of your committee to present some thoughts upon this subject, at this meeting, still I can but esteem it a privilege to have an opportunity to supplement the very work which others in this vicinity advocated so many years ago. Some of them "rest from their labors but their works do follow them." The name of James Hillhouse will live in the hearts of the citizens of New Haven as long as the noble plant which, a century ago, were planted by his own hands and which have not only made famous this classic city, but which have been an example for others to imitate in very city in the country. I am so glad to come to the home of Northrup, the founder of the Village Improvement associations, that, all over New England, are profiting by his suggestions and accomplishing so much in this feature of rural life. I bring my tribute of hearty appreciation of his untiring devotion to this work.

Here, too, some years ago, were some of our townsmen, Donald G. Mitchell, or "Ik Marvel," in his account of rural farm life, so humorously as well as seriously portrayed in "My Farm at Edgewood," directed the thoughts of his readers in the same general direction that I have been advocating in this paper.

If I may be permitted to allude to matters somewhat personal in their nature, I will say that these noble examples of devotion to tree life here in this "City of Elms" and all up and down the beautiful valley of the Connecticut have been an inspiration to me, to contribute my share in advancing this line of work, wherever and whenever an opportunity afforded. I may help add that I have not had to wait long for an opportunity of this kind to offer, for I was many years ago called to accept a position on the board of park commissioners of my own city of Worcester.

It has since fallen to my lot to take full charge of the planting of the shade trees along our city thoroughfares, and since my connection with this work over thirty miles of streets have been covered, using over eight thousand trees, which have been planted with my own hands or under my immediate supervision. These first planted, some fifteen years ago, have already acquired sufficient size to afford a most acceptable shade, as well as marking a great improvement in the appearance of our highways.

What, then, is the effect of this work upon our lives and that of others? Upon E. B. Northrup has well answered this question in these words: "The hope of America is the homes of America." It has long been my ambition to improve the homes and home life of our industrial classes, and help them to realize that the highest privilege and central duty of life is the creation of happy homes, for the home is the chief school of virtue, the fountain-head of individual and national strength and prosperity. It is a worthy ambition to surround one's home and children with such scenes and influences as shall make the every-day life and labors brighter and happier, and help one to go sunny and singing to his work. Our youth should early share in such efforts for adorning the surroundings of their homes, and planting trees by the wayside.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Stoddard lodge has elected the following officers for the coming year: Past dictator, Alex. Keah; dictator, E. Marquardt; vice dictator, Eugene Horn; assistant dictator, Ad. Vaitis; reporter, J. P. Dejon; financial reporter, J. Delbert; treasurer, J. Faulhaber; guide, Fred Gutze; chaplain, Ernst Pasch; inner sentinel, Andrew Ruiz; outer sentinel, H. Kohler; trustees, Fred D. Grave, John Gunde and Otto Wall; representative to the grand lodge, William F. Ralston. A committee of five was appointed to make arrangements for the annual anniversary, which takes place on February 4.

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Buy Baby's Skin Remedies and simple baby rashes prevented by Cuticura Soap.

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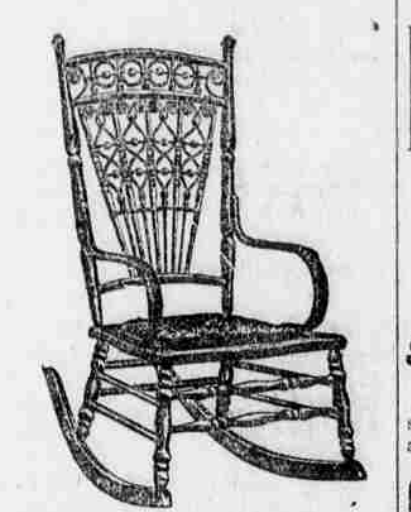
Holiday Goods,
Both useful and ornamental, suitable for

Christmas Gifts,
All of which are offered at attractive prices.

An inspection is invited.

Humphrey Street Church Choir.
Miss Louisa Gallagher, the harpist, will assist the choir of the Humphrey street church at their Christmas praise service the Sunday after Christmas, December 23, instead of next Sunday as previously has been announced, and will accompany Miss Loveridge in solo. Messrs. Woodstock and Seviere in duet, besides several quartet selections. Miss Gallagher is quite an artist with the harp, and will add much to the enjoyment usually obtained from praise services given by this quartet.

A GIFT.



Fit to Grace the Finest Household.

What could be more befitting, useful or ornamental as a Christmas Present than one of our elegant High-Backed Colonial Rockers, made of the best quality highly polished Antique Oak. Fine ornamental cane panel back and elegant velvet plush seat. Your furniture man wants \$5.00 for such a chair.

We Give this Rocker to you

FREE (if you buy \$15 worth Clothing at one time or at several times between now and Jan. 1)

A Big Tumble in Prices Men's Overcoats.

None cheap enough for us unless we can guarantee them.
At \$5.75 we offer a Single or Double-Breasted Black or Blue Beaver, well worth \$10.00. At \$6.50, a Single or Double-Breasted Black Beaver Silk Shoulder Lining, regular price \$10.50. At \$9.00, an all-wool Beaver, wool body lining, satin shoulders, silk sleeve lining, sold elsewhere at \$15.00. At \$13.50, single-breasted or double-breasted Black and Blue Kerseys, made and trimmed elegantly, reduced from \$18.00. Our \$15.00 Overcoats beat the hard, Blue and Black Mohon and Kerseys, guaranteed worth \$20.00.

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We shall commence on Friday of this week a general Clearing Out Sale of Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets at Half Former Prices.

150 Trimmed Velvet Hats, former price \$6.50 each, now \$3.24.
100 Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, formerly \$6.50, now \$2.75.
150 Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, formerly \$4.50, now \$2.24.

A variety of Evening and Theater Hats and Children's Millinery at same reduction.

FRENCH FELT HATS.
All of our French Felt Hats, Black and Colors, only new desirable shapes, at 75c each, formerly \$1.25 each.
50 dozen Trimmed Sallors and Walking Hats at 55c each, former price 75c.

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RIBBONS For Fancy Work.
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RIBBONS For Dress Trimming.

All at less than cost of production. Gros Grain Ribbons, Satin and Gros Grain, Persian, Roman and Dresden effects, in endless variety and all widths.

Our Satin and Gros Grain Ribbons for Fancy Work, while of superior quality, are lower in price than the inferior unmettable would-be Silk goods advertised about town as Ribbons,—in reality, only transparent strings.

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Shrewd Buyers Buy Now.

Hundreds of Gift Buyers have responded to our price list invitations and to see

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Space allows us only to name a few SUGGESTIONS. Thousands of other useful articles in full view on our mile of counters. Tempting Gifts at little prices.

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TOYS, from an inch to 10 feet. BASEMENT a child's Paradise. MAGIC LANTERNS. INDIAN CLUBS. DRUMS. SMOKING SETS. SHAVING SETS. SMOKING JACKETS. UMBRELLAS. PICTURES. BOOKS. LACES. WORK BASKETS. JAPANESE WARE. VASES. BRIC-A-BRAC. JARDINIERS.

HANDKERCHIEFS—Such Value and immense quantities will rightly amaze you.

UNDERWEAR. CLOAKS. TEA GOWNS. DRESSING JACKETS. MACKINTOSHES. UPHOLSTERY. SCREENS.

EASELS—Only a hundred more at 15 cents. GLOVES. TABLE LINENS.

LAMPS at our prices dumfounded some makers, as they cost so little complete with the Shades here.

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What it Means to You.

READ THESE THREE:
Youths' Shoes, 95 cents.

95 cents—Sizes running from 11 to 2. A neat lace shoe, pointed box toe, creased upper. A shoe that cannot be made for the price that we are now closing them out at.

Woman's Welked Shoe \$1.85.
1.85—These shoes are worth \$3.00. They are Dongola Kid, patent leather toes, 11-button, neat finish all through, welked shoe. They are a marvel for the price we are selling them at.

Men's Fall Shoe for \$2.37.
2.37—Latest Trimby last, pointed toes, heavy sole, lace. Easy shaped last for walking, and still a stylish, well made all-around shoe. A shoe its equal is a big bargain at \$3.00. We sell at \$2.37.

Bargains like the above all through our entire stock.

Rubbers for Men, Women, Children, WAY DOWN.

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